## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE, AND LISTING OF ALL CLAIMS WITH PROPER INDENTIFIERS

Claims 1 to 21 (Canceled)

22. (New) An implantable electromechanical converter for receiving oscillations from an ear ossicle and for converting the received oscillations into an electrical voltage, for use as a microphone for a cochlea implant or an implantable hearing aid, comprising:

a hermetically sealed hollow body made of a biocompatible material, said hollow body having a thin shell with an exterior side coupled to the ear ossicle and an interior side;

at least one piezoelectric converter element housed in the hollow body and coupled the interior side of the thin shell, and

a stable edge supporting the thin shell, said stable edge being coupled to a counter-support in the middle ear space.

23. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the stable edge is shaped as an elliptical hollow cylinder.

24. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the hollow body includes a means for limiting an excursion of the thin shell.

25. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the biocompatible material of the hollow body comprises titanium or a titanium alloy.

26. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the thin shell is formed as a plate with a thickness of between 20 and 50 µm.

27. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein a connection between the thin shell and the stable edge is welded.

28. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the thin shell and the stable edge are formed as a single piece and are shaped by a mechanical separation or forming process or an etching process.

29. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the at least one piezoelectric converter element comprises an element selected from the group consisting of a piezoelectric ceramic material, a piezoelectric film, and a piezoelectric single crystal.

30. (New) The converter of claim 29, wherein the element comprises lead zinc niobate-lead titanate (PZN-PT) or lead magnesium niobate-lead titanate (PMN-PT).

31. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the at least one piezoelectric converter element is connected with the thin shell by an adhesive.

32. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the at least one piezoelectric converter element is mechanically supported on the interior side of the thin shell.

33. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the at least one piezoelectric converter element is implemented as unimorphic or multimorphic bending plate or bending beam.

34. (New) The converter of claim 22, and further comprising an electronic circuit located inside the hollow body for conditioning the electrical voltage.

35. (New) The converter of claim 22, and further comprising a hermetically sealed, electrically insulating feedthrough extending through the stable edge for providing an external connection to the electrical voltage.

36. (New) The converter of claim 35, wherein the feedthrough is made of a material selected from the group consisting of glass, ceramics and minerals.

37. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the thin shell is coupled to the articular cartilage of the severed incus–stapes joint that is coupled with the long incus appendage.

38. (New) The converter of claim 22, and further comprising a post made of a biocompatible material, said post forming a counter-support which is supported on a first end in a recess of the oval window and is configured on a second other end to receive the stable edge.

39. (New) The converter of claim 38, wherein the post includes a means for anchoring the post in a bone canal of the stapes tendon.

40. (New) The converter of claim 38, wherein the post includes positioning means for positioning the thin shell relative to the coupled ear ossicle.

41. (New) The converter of claim 40, wherein the positioning means are implemented as insertable support plates or wedges made of a biocompatible material which are inserted between the post and the stable edge.

42. (New) The converter of claim 40, wherein the post comprises two segments that are adapted to be lockably engaged.

43. (New) The converter of claim 22, wherein the counter-support is implemented as a support element having two ends, with one end being connected with the stable edge and the other end being connected with a bone by a screw connection.